

POW

2. [*Powder*, Fr.] To sprinkle, as with dust.
Powder thy radiant hair,
Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phœton. *Donne*.
In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st
Powder'd with stars. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vii.
The powder'd footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay*.
If you imbowl me to day, I'll give you leave to powder
me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakespeare*, Henry IV.
Salting of oysters, and powdering of meat, keepeth them
from putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me powder'd beef. *Cleveland*.
Immoderate feeding upon powder'd beef, pickled meats,
anchovy, and debauching with brandy do inflame and acuate
the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
To POWDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A
low corrupt word.
Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point,
down comes a kite powdering upon them, and gobbets up
both. *L'Estrange*.
POWDERBOX. *n. f.* [*powder* and *box*.] A box in which powder
for the hair is kept.
There stands the toilette,
The patch, the powderbox, pulville, perfumes. *Gay*.
POWDERHORN. *n. f.* [*powder* and *horn*.] A horn case in which
powder is kept for guns.
You may stick your candle in a bottle or a powderhorn. *Sw.*
POWDERMILL. *n. f.* [*powder* and *mill*.] The mill in which the
ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.
Upon the blowing up of a powdermill, the windows of ad-
jacent houses are bent and blown outwards, by the elastic
force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbutnot*.
POWDER-ROOM. *n. f.* [*powder* and *room*.] The part of a ship
in which the gunpowder is kept.
The flame invades the powderrooms, and then
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller*.
POWDER-CHESTS. *n. f.* On board a ship, wooden triangular
chests filled with gunpowder, pebble-stones and such like
materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy,
which soon makes all clear before them. *Dis.*
POWDERING-TUB. *n. f.* [*powder* and *tub*.]
1. The vessel in which meat is salted.
When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we
better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking
powdering-tubs, and that they have animam falis. *More*.
2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to pre-
serve him from putrefaction.
To the spital go,
And from the powdering-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearheart. *Shakespeare*.
POWDERY. *adj.* [*powdrex*, Fr. from *powder*.] Dusty; friable.
A brown powdery spar, which holds iron, is found amongst
the iron ore. *Woodward on Fossils*.
POWER. *n. f.* [*potens*, Fr.]
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence.
If law, authority and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakespeare*.
No man could ever have a just power over the life of ano-
ther, by right of property in land. *Locke*.
Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employ'd to
protect the innocent. *Swift*.
2. Influence; prevalence upon.
This man had power with him, to draw him forth to his
death. *Bacon's Essays*.
Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had power upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd
And stable, as the fabric of the world. *Dryden*.
3. Ability; force; reach.
That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that
which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth
his work is power. *Hooker*.
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought within my pow'r,
For your relief in my refreshing bow'r. *Dryden*.
You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good
you have performed, and many prayers that your power of
doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dry*.
It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding,
to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by
the ways aforementioned. *Locke*.
'Tis not in the power of want or slavery to make them
miserable. *Addison's Guardian*.
Though it be not in our power to make affliction no afflic-
tion; yet it is in our power to take off the edge of it, by a
steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another
state. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

POW

4. Strength; motive force.
Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move se-
veral parts of our bodies, which were at rest; the effects
also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another,
occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways
get the idea of power. *Locke*.
5. The moving force of an engine.
By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight
and the power, a man may add such a fitting supplement to
the strength of the power, that it shall move any conceivable
weight, though it should never so much exceed that force,
which the power is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins*.
6. Animal strength; natural strength.
Care, not fear; or fear not for themselves altered some-
thing the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man
might perceive, was rather an assembling of powers than di-
mayedness of courage. *Sidney*, b. i.
He died of great years, but of strong health and powers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
7. Faculty of the mind.
If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the power of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakespeare*.
I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the
guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprize of my powers drove
the grossness of the popery into a received belief. *Shakespeare*.
In our little world, this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies*.
Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep
the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning
powers of the other. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning powers
from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts*.
8. Government; right of governing.
My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of those who have me in their civil power. *Milton*.
9. Sovereign; potentate.
'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two powers
have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in
the hands of the Turk. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.
10. One invested with dominion.
After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be dark-
ened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *Mat.*
The fables turn'd some men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial pow'rs,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies*.
If there's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Add.*
11. Divinity.
Merciful powers!
Refrain in me the curst thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy maker's sacred name;
Use all thy pow'r, that blest pow'r to praise,
Which gives thee pow'r to be and use the fame. *Davies*.
With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the pow'rs bespoke. *Dryden*.
Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the pow'rs to give him more. *Dryd.*
12. Host; army; military force.
He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother
Edward with a power of Scots and Redthinks into Ireland,
where they got footing. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.
Never such a power,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shakespeare's K. John*.
Young Octavius and Mark Antony
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition toward Philipp. *Shakespeare*.
Who leads his power?
Under whose government come they along? *Shakespeare*.
My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain. *Shakespeare*.
Gazellus, upon the coming of the balsa, valiantly illud
forth with all his powers, and gave him battle. *Kneller*.
13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as,
a power of good things.
POWERABLE. *adj.* [*from power*.] Capable of performing any
thing.
That you may see how powerable time is in altering tongues,
I will set down the Lord's prayer as it was translated in sundry
ages. *POWERFUL*.

PRA

- PO'WERFUL. *adj.* [*power* and *ful*.]
1. Invested with command or authority; potent.
2. forcible; mighty.
We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's lord hath powerfullst to fend
Against us from about his throne. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws,
met with powerfull opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe*.
3. Efficacious.
PO'WERFULLY. *adv.* [*from powerful*.] Potently; mightily;
efficaciously; forcibly.
The sun and other powerfully lucid bodies dazzle our
eyes.
By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which
a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your
example, and recommend the action more powerfully. *Locke*.
Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and
impunity of the heathen world was a much more excu-
sable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions
of those things which urge men most powerfully to forsake
their sins. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is
displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force,
powerfully beating off the earth. *Woodward*.
PO'WERFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from powerful*.] Power; efficacy;
might.
So much he stands upon the powerfulness of christian reli-
gion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philo-
sophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all
kind of virtue. *Halewell on Providence*.
PO'WERLESS. *adj.* [*from power*.] Weak; impotent.
I give you welcome with a pow'rless hand,
But with a heart full of unfained love. *Shakespeare*.
POX. *n. f.* [*properly pox*, which originally signified a small
bag or pustule; of the same original, perhaps, with *pox* or
spock.] We still use *pock*, for a single pustule; *pocaj*,
Sax. pocken, Dutch.
1. Pustules; efflorescences; exanthematous eruptions.
2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no
epithet.
Though brought to their ends by some other apparent dis-
ease, yet the pox hath been judged the foundation. *Wifeman*.
Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Sill ogle in the ring?
Can't thou forget thy age and pox. *Dorset*.
POY. *n. f.* [*appoy*, Spanish; *appay*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's
pole.
To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APOSE.
And say you so? then I shall poze you quickly. *Shakespeare*.
Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I de-
sign to poze them with those common enigmas of magnetism,
fluxes and refluxes. *Glauwill's Scops*.
PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [*practicable*, Fr.]
1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.
This falls out for want of examining what is practicable
and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and
capacity with our design. *L'Estrange*.
An heroic poem should be more like a glass of nature, figu-
ring a more practicable virtue to us, than was done by the
ancients. *Dryden on Heroick Plays*.
This is a practicable degree of christian magnanimity. *Att.*
Some physicians have thought, that if it were practicable to
keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each
with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible
in the practice. *Swift*.
2. Asailable; fit to be assailed.
PRACTICABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from practicable*.] Possibility to be
performed.
PRACTICABLY. *adv.* [*from practicable*.] In such a manner as
may be performed.
The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule practicablely ap-
plied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be
performed. *Rogers*.
PRACTICAL. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice*.]
Relating to action; not merely speculative.
The image of God was no less resplendent in man's practi-
cal understanding; namely, that forehouse of the soul, in
which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of
morality. *South's Sermons*.
Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and
a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may
be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis practical,
wisdom. *Tillotson's Sermons*.
PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [*from practical*.]
1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact.
I honour her, having practically found her among the better
fort of trees. *Howel's Vocal Forest*.
PRACTICALNESS. *n. f.* [*from practical*.] The quality of being
practical.
PRACTICE. *n. f.* [*πραξις*, Gr. from *praxis*, Fr.]
1. The habit of doing any thing.

PRA

2. Use; customary use.
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are
more founding, or more significant than those in practice. *Dry.*
Of such a practice when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bantering wit. *Tate*.
3. Dexterity acquired by habit.
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakespeare*.
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.
There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and
practice, according to that general division of objects, some
of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ
our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is
divided into speculative and practical. *South*.
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases.
This disease is beyond my practice; yet I have known those
which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in
their beds. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
7. Exercise of any profession.
8. [*Præ*, Saxon, is cunning, sines, and thence *prat*, in *Dou-*
glass, is a trick or fraud; latter times forgetting the original of
words, applied to practice the sense of *prat*.] Wicked strata-
gem; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.
He fought to have that by practice, which he could not by
prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportu-
nity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney*, b. ii.
Partly with suspicion of practice, the king was suddenly
turned. *Sidney*, b. ii.
It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpose of the king. *Shakespeare*.
Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be practice;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakespeare*.
Wife flates prevent purposes
Before they come to practice, and foul practices
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Sophy*.
PRACTICK. *adj.* [*πρακτικός*; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this theoretick. *Shakespeare*.
Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mu-
tual calumnies, forfeit the practick. *Gov. of the Tongue*.
True piety without cessation tolt
By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham*.
2. In *Spenser* it seems to signify, fly; artful.
She used hath the practick pain
Of this false footman, cloaked with simpleness. *F. Queen*.
Thereto his subtle engines he doth bend,
His practick wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Fairy Queen*.
To PRACTISE. *v. a.* [*πραξις*; *praticus*, Fr.]
1. To do habitually.
Incline not my heart to practise wicked works with men
that work iniquity. *Psaln cxli. 4.*
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to practise law or physick.
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.
To PRACTISE. *v. n.*
1. To have a habit of acting in any manner formed.
Will truth return unto them that practise in her. *Ecclef.*
They shall practise how to live secure. *Milton*.
Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling sp'it you cou'd restrain,
And practise first over yourself to reign. *Waller*.
2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.
I've practis'd with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison*.
3. To try artifices.
Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindness practise on our hearts;
With expectation blow the passion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granvil*.
4. To use bad arts or stratagems.
If you there
Did practise on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*
If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will practise against
thee by poison. *Shakespeare's As You Like it*.
5. To use medical methods.
I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little
inclined to practise upon others, and as little that others should
practise upon me. *Temple's Miscel.*
6. To exercise any profession.
PRACTISANT. *n. f.* [*from practise*.] An agent.
Here enter'd Pucelle and her practisants. *Shakespeare*.
20 E PRACTISER.